

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 317

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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RICE SUCCEEDS PROSSER.

The Latter's Insubordination Loses  
Him His Job.

It is almost certain that W. H. Rice, Jr., of Lihue, will be the next deputy sheriff of Kauai. Yesterday Marshal A. M. Brown sent a notification to Deputy Sheriff M. F. Prosser that he was relieved from his office. This was done at Attorney General Cooper's order. The latter made an investigation of Prosser's conduct, during his visit to Lihue, and concluded that owing to Prosser's insubordination, he was unfit to continue as a public official. Attorney General Cooper did not care to say who would succeed Prosser, but it is understood that with the latter's notification of dismissal went a letter to W. H. Rice, Jr., offering him the deputyship. That Rice will accept is not yet certain, though some of his friends here say he has already been sounded on the subject.

Rev. V. H. Kitcat Resigns.

It is learned that the Rev. V. H. Kitcat has resigned his office of vice dean and parish priest in the Cathedral, the resignation to take effect June 30. Mr. Kitcat's resignation is a step in the changes which will gradually take place in the Anglican Church in consequence of the annexation of the Islands to America. Mr. Kitcat came to these Islands fourteen years ago and now intends to return to work for a period in England. Correspondence on the subject between the Bishop of the diocese and Mr. Kitcat will appear in the Diocesan Magazine of March 31. The resignation of Mr. Kitcat will leave an important post vacant in the Cathedral and the appointment of a successor will be looked for with deep interest by the members of the church.

L. A. Thurston, J. B. Castle and C. Hedemann went into quarantine yesterday in a cottage on the premises of Mr. Castle at Waikiki, preparatory to a trip to the island of Maui.

## THE WAR AND ITS ECHOES

Notes From the African Conflict.

### INCIDENTS GRAVE AND GAY

A London Letter Full of Interesting Gossip From the Fighters On the Veldt.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sergeant Harry Fiske, of the Second Devons, writes to the Morning Leader from Chiveley Camp: "Last Saturday we had a day out, I. e., caught a party of the enemy in the open veldt—a rare chance, which, needless to say, was made the most of. Ladysmith was being severely bombarded, so that the troops here made a demonstration to draw their attention from Ladysmith. The whole force there (Chiveley) turned out and advanced. My company was escort to artillery. This is always the very worst job, as the guns are sure to draw most of the enemy's fire. When you are 'warned' for that duty everybody looks sad and thoughtful for a few moments; some say 'Oh, Lord!' then some wag shouts 'Now we shan't be long,' and everybody laughs and goes on as though there were no such things as shot and shell. Truly, the British soldier is a queer mortal—as seen on service."

#### Not Used to Mule Riding.

Seaman Albert Large, of H. M. S. Terrible, writes of Christmas day in Chiveley Camp. Unfortunately Large was not able to participate actively in the fun that was going. He says: "I was not up to much on Christmas day—rather sore because I had been mule-riding on one of my mules about three days before. I rode it down to the river and back, about six miles, bare-backed. I could not sit down for a week afterwards without great pain. We are still shelling the Boers twice, and sometimes three times a day. We often put marks round the gun to lay it by during the day, and then with these marks open fire during the night at places where they sleep, so we don't give them much peace."

#### Prisoners' Memories.

Writing from Port Elizabeth, a private in the Welsh Regiment says: "I was on guard a few nights before I wrote this letter, over a prison. There were some Boer prisoners, and among them were four Welshmen and one English. They were from Forestburg. When I told them I was from Dunvant I knew the fellow who was hickling on top of Mr. Phillip Richard's plant about six or seven years ago. I told them that was my brother, and they asked me to send their love to him and wish him a 'Happy New Year.'"

#### They Had to Run for It.

Samuel Youd, a Cardiff hussar, had an exciting time near Colenso before Christmas. Youd and six others were on a small crossack post when they were

surprised by some sixty Boers, whom they didn't know from Colonial scouts. "We lost two men and seven horses," Youd writes to the Leader. "We returned their fire until they were within forty or fifty yards, and then we had to run for it; such a run I would not do again for anything. We had 500 yards to go to the picket, in charge of Mr. Denny. We ran in a proper hail of bullets. I soon got wounded, and thought I should drop every minute either exhausted or shot, but I managed to get in all right!"

#### Hidden in a Trench.

"My troubles were not over, though," continues Youd, "as a few minutes after another party of Boers were seen coming to cut off our retreat, so the order was given to mount. I tried to get up behind another fellow, but was too exhausted, so they galloped away and left me among the enemy. Of course, I was unavoidable. I got in a trench and lay the rest of the day as a mouse, with the Boers above firing after the picket. If they had looked over the edge they could have seen me, as there was no cover of any kind. After they ceased fire above I waited for about half an hour, and then came out. I did not feel at all safe, as I did not know whether the Boers had gone or not, but, as luck would have it, they had, and I managed to get away without a scratch."

#### Boers Who Never Came.

Private Neville, of the Twelfth Lancs, writing to his friends from Modder River, tells a doleful story of how he spent New Year's Day. He says: "We turned out at 1 o'clock in the morning, and went 19 miles to the right of General Cronje's position, after patrolling the hills all day, we lighted fires at night in the hope of attracting the Boers. Then we changed our position entirely, moving about five miles further away. We halted, took our saddles off, and formed a square behind the saddles. With only a cloak to cover us we lay through the cold night, and were up at the first streak of dawn. We were told to stand to our arms, as the Boers always attack at daybreak. This went on for four days, and I don't think I had nine hours sleep all the time. We were supposed to cut off and capture a large body of Boers and a convoy, but they never came."

#### Bayoneted a Chicken.

R. R. Thompson, of the Canadian contingent, writing from Belmont camp to his friends at home, described the day's work of the soldiers and the final attack with fixed bayonets on a strong position, namely a farmhouse, with four insubordinate people in it. All he struck with a bayonet was a fine fat chicken, for the sticking of which he was given five days' close barracks and three extra fatigues. There was absolutely no news came to them except that the Imperial Government tried to keep them alive by saying that they might be attacked at any moment.

Private H. Chalton, of the Hospital Corps, writing of the battle of Colenso, says: "We had a very hard time of it; over 400 of our wounded went through our hands. It was very dangerous work, as we were under a very dangerous fire all the time the fighting was on—about eight hours—during which time we had nothing to eat and nothing to drink except water. I am about sick of it. Soldiering is all right at home, but on this job it's decidedly off, especially after a hard day's march and fighting, to lie down to rest on a waterproof sheet with a blanket between two of us. We are up at half-past 4 a. m. every day, sometimes before, and sometimes marching all night. No doubt a job

(Continued on Page 4.)

## EXIT JAPAN'S PESTILENCE

The Plague a Thing of The Past.

### PLANS AGAINST RETURN

The Disease Still Prevalent in India, Hongkong and the Island Of Formosa.

KOBE, Feb. 21.—No more cases of plague having appeared in Kobe or Osaka, the authorities have now rescinded the regulation requiring the medical inspection of passengers traveling by foreign steamers and on the railway lines.

This withdrawal of the last of the special regulations connected with the suppression of the disease may be taken as showing that all danger of infection has now disappeared. It is true that a return of milder weather may lead to a reappearance of the epidemic, but that is a point which must be left to the future to decide. The fact remains that in no other Far Eastern country where the plague has appeared has it so quickly been subdued, and, as we have before stated, the authorities deserve the highest praise for their success. Conditions of climate and habits of life have no doubt had something to do with the relatively mild character of the outbreak, but its prompt suppression is undoubtedly due to the active measures taken. One point to which attention may be drawn is the readiness with which doctors have volunteered their services, although at great risk of becoming themselves infected. The Osaka Plague Inspection Office has now secured the services of the 300 doctors which it was thought would be required for the operation of stamping out the plague in Osaka. Happily, however, their services for the most part will not be required.

Governor Ohmori issued on the 1st inst. a proclamation with regard to the precautionary measures for preventing a recurrence of plague. The proclamation is to the effect that as no fresh cases of plague have taken place since the 22d of December last, and no localities have recently been found among the rats caught, it is now considered by the authorities that the malarial has totally disappeared from Kobe. The disease, however, is still raging in India as well as in Hongkong and other Chinese ports, and in Formosa; therefore, in case precautions to prevent its recurrence are neglected, the plague may reappear as milder weather approaches. In view of this, the authorities concerned are still maintaining strict vigilance, and individuals are urged to diligently carry out the cleansing of premises and houses and to continue the clearing out of rats so as to give no possible opportunity for the reappearance of the disease.

The plague is now considered to have disappeared in Osaka, no fresh cases having occurred since the 12th ult. The first case was reported on the 15th of November last, a young girl

being the victim. The total number of patients amounted to 42, of whom 40 (32 males and 8 females) died, and 2 (males) are under treatment. Divided according to the ages, three were under 10 years, fourteen under 20 years, seven under 30 years, six under 40 years, seven under 50 years, and five between 50 and 70 years. The cost of the operations for stamping out the disease up to the present amount to some 300,000 yen, including 100,000 yen for the Osaka-fu expenditure, 150,000 yen as State subsidy, and some 40,000 yen for salaries to doctors, the expense of which was shared by the State and Osaka-fu.

A telegram of the 1st inst. from the Governor General of Formosa states that 3 cases and 4 deaths from plague were reported on the 29th ult., 1 case and 2 deaths on the 30th, and 1 case on the 31st in Tainan prefecture, and 2 cases on the 30th ult. in Tainan prefecture. This has brought the total number of cases from January 1st to 31, and the deaths to 38.

#### THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

Fearful Fall of a Laborer in the Love Building.

Tenants in the Love building were startled yesterday morning by a terrific crash of glass and the vision of the body of a man smashing through the skylight to the upper hallway. The unfortunate intruder lay stunned and bleeding on the floor while lawyers, dentists, real estate agents and artists rushed frantically for medical aid. The man was found to be seriously but not fatally injured, and on regaining consciousness explained the mystery of his painful injury.

He is an Italian employee of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company and had ascended to the roof of the Love building to repair some wires there, catching his foot in an obstruction, he stumbled and before he could catch himself plunged headlong through the skylight, carrying with him the huge sheets of glass of which it was made. The victim was removed to his home at Moanahu, and the doctors say will recover fully with time and care. His face, hands and arms were badly cut and his whole body fearfully bruised from his terrible fall.

#### Pauahi Street Extension.

The jury consisting of Theo. F. Lansing, F. W. McChesney, E. F. Bishop, T. J. King and Fred. Harrison met yesterday morning and, after a full discussion of the plans of the Interior Department for the extension of Pauahi street from Nuuanu avenue to Fort street, came to a unanimous decision on the recommendation of the plans in a written report which will be forwarded through the Marshal. Most of the owners of property affected by the extension were present and took part in the discussion.

#### Foreign Jury Called.

The foreign jury is to meet this morning at 9:30 for the consideration of criminal cases. Judge Perry issued an order to this effect yesterday. Among the cases on the calendar are those of L. Ahlo, unlawful possession of opium; Jim Shearn, assault with a dangerous weapon; Tam Tai and four others, riot and unlawful assembly; Lai Fu, assault and battery, and W. H. Marshall, libelous publication.

A flowing well is a novelty in the foundation of the new Thurston building on Merchant street. The stream first showed when digging began and neatly walled-up is now a thing of beauty besides having a tap for use by the engines in case of fire.

## FIGURES OF THE MAIL

Report of Postmaster General Oat.

### ACCOUNTS FOR TWO YEARS

Interesting Details of the Island Offices and of the Postal Savings Bank.

A creditable condition is shown by the biennial report of the Postmaster General of Hawaii, just from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. In an introduction Mr. Oat sums up his report in a few terse paragraphs, which are as follows:

The revenue from all sources has been \$208,913.58, and the total expenditures from appropriations \$157,359.39, leaving a net gain to the postoffice of \$50,554.19. A great increase in the work of all branches of the bureau is to be reported, not only in the general postoffice, but all through the islands, and with the increased number of steamers that are expected to be put in service in the near future, a still greater increase is looked for. In this connection I might add that the general postoffice is entirely too small for handling the work that is now required.

Also, with the increase of population, more lock boxes are required. Applicants for these are being refused daily. If the delivery system was established the present number of lock boxes would probably prove sufficient, but before the delivery can be successfully inaugurated, it will be necessary for all houses to be officially numbered.

I would also recommend the adding of more street collection boxes, in the various parts of the city, with a regular collection cart for same.

All mails are larger than formerly and still increasing and the office requires a staff of good, intelligent clerks. To procure such, and hold them, better salaries are required than heretofore.

The gross revenue from the Money Order Department was \$20,295.31, against \$16,618.17 for the previous period, showing an increase of \$3,677.14. During the period the number of parcels dispatched have been 9,040 on which postage has been collected to the amount of \$1,913.25, as against \$1,228.34 of the previous period, and we received from abroad 20,777 parcels, an increase of 6,902 over the last period on which duties have been collected to the amount of \$19,771.83, and paid over to the Bureau of Customs.

Details of the receipts and expenditures show that for the two years, 1898 and 1899, which the report covers, stamp sales realized \$106,244.35. Box rents at the general postoffice brought in \$15,139.36, at island offices \$1,807.28, money order fees \$20,260.77, and treasury deposits \$206,553.22. Some of the bigger figures are as follows: Postmaster General, \$6,000; Deputy Postmaster General and Secretary, \$4,000; Superintendent Money Order Bank, \$4,000; Superintendent Postal Savings Bank, \$4,000; pay of clerks, \$33,720; pay of postmasters, \$40,000; pay of mail carriers, \$38,000; incidentals, \$17,000; special mail car fare \$15,000; extra inter-island mail service, \$2,000; postal money order capital, \$3,500; printing 80,000 postal cards, \$713.50. Total \$167,933.50.

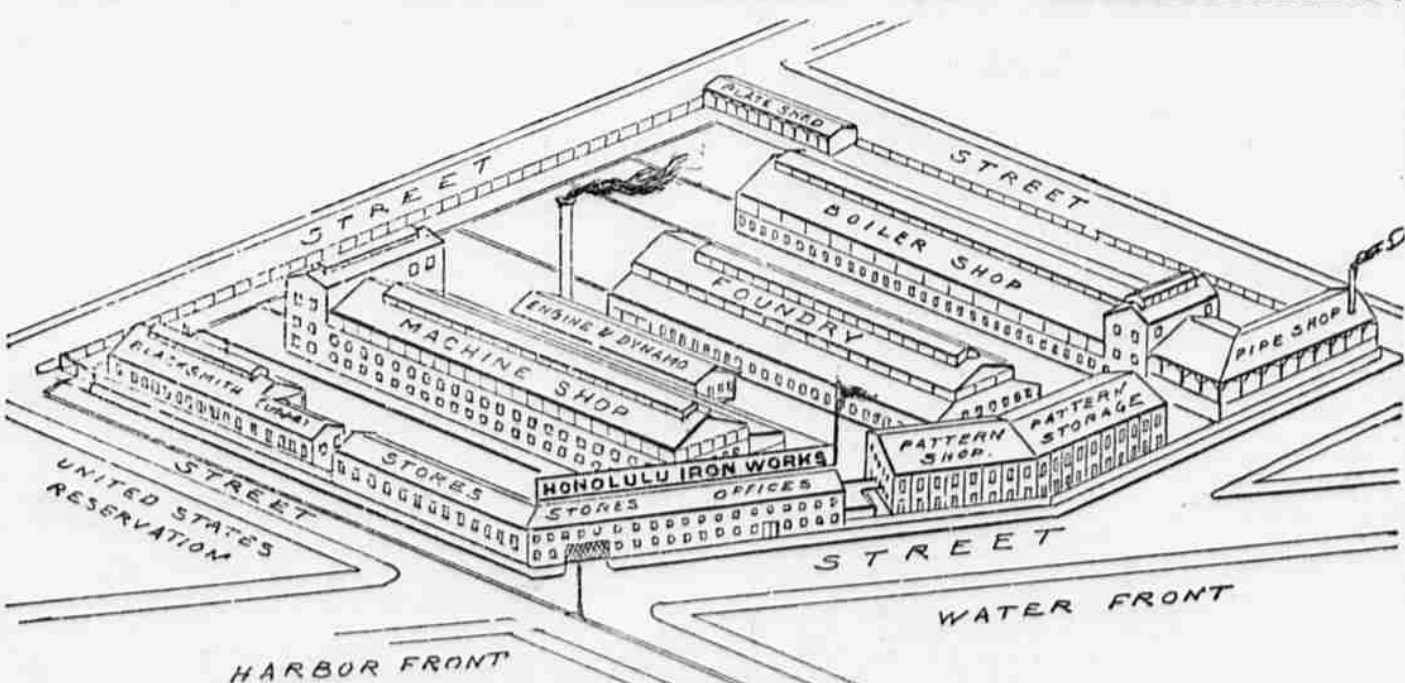
Of ordinary letters 1,155,167 were received and 1,335,443 dispatched; of registered letters 25,802 were received and 20,816 dispatched; of prints 1,011,275 were received and 298,322 dispatched. During the period 9,040 parcels were dispatched on which postage of \$1,913.25 was collected. From the United States 18,463 parcels were received, from Canada 2,216, from Sydney 57 and Auckland 41. On these the Government collected duties of \$19,771.83.

The amount of the money order business was as follows: Domestic orders issued at General Post Office, 4,151, amounting to \$109,436.28; at island offices 69,925, amounting to \$1,970,581.32. Foreign orders were issued as follows: On United States 10,570; \$134,611.57; on England 1,112, \$13,323.15; on Portugal 232, \$2,564.00; on Germany 455, \$9,213.52; on Canada 244, \$3,868.62; on Norway 67, \$1,082.04; on Sweden, 49, \$2,135.81; on Denmark 32, \$619.75; on Netherlands 2, \$10.92; on China 7, \$40.99; on New Zealand 30, \$397.63; on Victoria 169, \$2,036.16; grand total 78,043, \$2,241,214.83.

Dead Letter Office figures show there were 33,290 pieces received, of which 8,431 were returned to their origin, 8,311 to the writers and 16,548 were destroyed. In these mails \$4,839.96 were found and of this all but \$14.15 was sent back to the senders. Stamps sold were 1,664,316 one-cent, 3,001,669 two-cent, 1,233,852 five-cent, 117,202 ten-cent, 41,114 twelve-cent, 33,718 twenty-five-cent, 96,361 one-cent cards and 91,411 two-cent cards. The total received from stamp sales was \$166,244.35.

Savings bank details show \$785,241.84 due depositors, cash on hand \$47,073.25, Hawaiian treasury \$295,187.02, Government bonds \$473,000; amount due depositors \$785,241.84, certificates outstanding \$29,200.

## THE NEW IRON WORKS AT KAKAOKO.



The material for the buildings of the Honolulu Iron Works is now here, it having arrived some time ago by the W. F. Babcock. For a long time work has been going on preparing the site and laying foundations for the establishment at Kakaoko on land leased for a long term of years from the Bishop Estate. The buildings will be very substantially constructed and the whole will cover an area of six and one-half acres. All that is latest in improved machinery will be installed and electricity will play a very important part in the works. In all of the buildings where heavy lifting is done there will be electric cranes, eight or nine in all, two of which are to have a lifting capacity of over fifteen tons. Cranes will run on tracks in the buildings and in the yards. President Hedemann states that the capacity of the present works will be more than doubled when the new plant is installed.

The diagram above given will give a general idea of the appearance of the works when completed. The dimensions of the principal buildings are as follows: Machine shop, 90 by 300 feet; boiler shop, 85 by 330 feet; pipe shop, 60 by 150 feet; pattern shop and storage, 60 by 200 feet; smith shop building, 50 by 110 feet; copper-smith building, 25 by 50 feet; stores, 35 by 137 feet; stores and office building, 35 by 185 feet; engine and dynamo building, 35 by 120 feet. The equipment of the Honolulu Iron Works will when finished, be second to none west of the Mississippi river, excepting, of course, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.



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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

## PAID INSPECTORS.

The work of inspecting Honolulu and keeping it up to the proper sanitary standards will soon devolve upon paid men who may be retained under the coming municipality, as a sort of sanitary police. As a paper which proposed such a force weeks ago the Advertiser cannot do otherwise than approve the new departure.

But a word of warning! There ought to be no politics in this matter and no chance for future chicanery.

If the paid health inspectors are good men who are not put in office to do politics and are not of the class that accepts bribes, the sanitary condition of the town will be the better for them. Otherwise there is bound to be trouble. Good appointments are expected of the Board of Health and that body will do well, we think, to keep the power of selection in its own hands. If anything goes wrong final responsibility will devolve upon the Board and cannot easily be shifted from its shoulders.

## THE CUBAN SUFFRAGE.

We referred briefly in yesterday's paper to the proposed restrictions of the Cuban suffrage. A late number of Harper's Weekly contains some particulars which we quote in full. They come from Mr. J. D. Whipple, Havana correspondent of the Weekly, and are of local value as showing the influence now bearing upon Congress to create a separate electoral status for outlying island territories of or subject to the United States:

On the first day of May will be held the first election in Cuba of a general character since the Spaniards relinquished the island. At that election each province will select delegates for a sort of local legislature, or governing body. Each provincial government will be independent of the other, and responsible only to the general government as represented by Governor Wood and his civil cabinet. There will be no attempt as yet to organize an island congress; for, as General Wood says, it is best to try the provincial form of government first and see how that works. The matter of a general representative body can be considered later.

Apparently the most interesting political question to the Cubans at this time is the matter of suffrage. This will be finally decided in Washington, but the Administration will undoubtedly follow the recommendations of Governor Wood, into whose hands has been given the responsibility of success or failure. Governor Wood has decided, and so states, that the voters will be included in three classes, to wit, those whose names are on the pay-roll of the Cuban army, those who can read and write, and those who can show \$250 or more in real or personal property.

In default of definite returns from the census, General Wood estimates the population of Cuba to be between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000. Allowing one voter in five, this would be an average of 240,000 men of voting age. There are 40,000 men on the pay-rolls of the Cuban army. This leaves 200,000 to whom the educational and property qualification must be applied. Governor Wood believes that about 35 per cent of these will be unable to qualify, thus leaving 125,000 voters, who, with Cuban soldiers, make a total voting strength of about 180,000. At an election the actual vote turned out would probably not exceed 150,000 at the very most.

It has been predicted that if any attempt was made to limit the franchise, trouble would result from the dissatisfaction of the disfranchised, but on reflection it is apparent that this is not likely. In the first place, all the men of fighting tendencies are on the rolls of the army and can vote. In the second place, those who do not enlist to fight, cannot read, or have no property are necessarily indifferent and without ambition, and many of them very low in the scale of humanity. This class includes many blacks not long from the Congo, Chinese and Chinese half-breeds and in fact, nearly all of the most undesirable citizens, who are without sufficient energy, intelligence, and ambition to make trouble.

There is great unanimity among those occupying high positions in Cuba in favor of limiting the right of suffrage in the island. Governor Wood takes the position that the privilege of voting should not be cheapened in the eyes of the Cubans; that it should be held out to them as something to be worked for, and cherished when secured. He would have the elective provincial bodies so constituted and authorized as to enable them to provide all the necessary legislation to set the machinery of the proposed local government in motion. These bodies will provide day schools for the children and night schools for the adults, and will say to the latter, "Here is your chance to go to school, free of cost, and as soon as you can read and write you can become a voting citizen." The Governor expresses great admiration for the adaptability of the Cubans, the ease with which they learn things when given the chance, and their willingness to take advantage of opportunity of that kind.

Brigadier General Ludlow, now in charge of the Department of Havana and under whose able direction work has been done which makes Havana a fit place to live in, has occupied his present station for over a year. He has formulated very decided opinions as to the future of Cuba and her people. He says, "With universal suffrage on the island of Cuba at this time I should consider its future as a self-

governing community, already independent." General Ludlow believes that a much larger percentage of the Cubans will be excluded from voting on the ground of illiteracy than does General Wood, for the former says: "When the percentage of illiteracy can be determined only after the data of the recent census becomes available, it is generally estimated at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. This is by no means incredible, as Spain, with a population of eighteen million, contains six million people who can neither read nor write. The Spaniards never encouraged popular education in Cuba, giving it merely nominal recognition. In my judgment it would be a bitter travesty of independence and a profound wrong to Cuba were its destinies to be entrusted to its least-informed and, from the immediate view of intelligent citizenship, the hopeless class of its population."

General Ludlow holds that the only exception to this rule should be those who fought in the war against Spain, and those who have at least five hundred dollars in money or property. He has a strong hope, however, in the future of the Cuban people, for he says: "The people of Cuba will rapidly acquire the art of self-government. They are of an unusual measure of intelligence, and will be able to manage their own affairs as independently of exterior control or guidance as are the States of the Union."

If it is true that the percentage of illiteracy in Cuba is as high as seventy-five per cent, General Wood's estimate of a total voting strength would be reduced to less than a hundred thousand. It is on some such lines as these, however, that the first general election under American control will take place in Cuba. As the result of this election there will spring into form the first manifestation of Cuban self-rule under the new dispensation. There may be disturbances at the polls on the first election day. These will be but surface ebullitions, however; for while the Cubans are excitable and combative, they are in earnest in their attempt at self-government. The Americans are now doing more for them than the greatest armed force could accomplish for any people. For Uncle Sam is abroad on the island not as a title-gatherer, but in the peaceful character of the kind and patient schoolmaster, paying his own way, and asking nothing in return except an intelligent effort to comprehend the object in view, which is, briefly, to enable a people to govern themselves honestly and wisely.

Spain has put an almost prohibitive duty on American imports, including petroleum. This may be regarded as her first move for a reciprocity treaty and as a strong bid for the backing thereof of the Standard Oil Company.

The American Navy has been lately enriched by the addition of the great battleship Kearsarge to its North Atlantic fleet. The Kearsarge is the first marine fighting machine to show super-imposed turrets—that is to say, turrets for one class of guns on top of turrets for another and larger class. For weight of metal thrown the new battleship is perhaps the most formidable one of its kind afloat.

Senator Tillman's statement that no man can oppose the sugar barons in this country without jeopardizing his life was based on a letter said to have been received by him from a Honolulu man. He does not mention whether it came from Wilcox, Cayless or one of Paramount Blount's favorite witnesses. It sounds like a round robin from them all. One cannot think that even Senator Tillman believes such a tale of bogey men, but personal incredulity does not, of course, hinder him from making a point if he can against a bill favored by the Administration.

A new lumber company is on the tapis, which will, we trust, succeed on the basis of fair play to the purchaser. Prices of lumber, which are regulated by a local combine, are now such as to yield abnormal profits and they must, if not cut down, interfere with the progress of the city. Aside from shacks to shelter the Asiatics there is not nearly the amount of home-building in Honolulu that there should be, especially in the suburban additions. Nor can a construction boom be looked for when every one knows that a house built at present prices for the raw material may be reduced one-third in value by the lumber scale which will ensue from the future competition which the demand for building material is bound to make. From the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number the sooner the preserves of the lumber trust are invaded the better.

The cost of living is mounting upward so rapidly in Japan as to visibly reduce the danger of cheap labor competition with Western nations. When workmen have to pay nearly double the sum for the necessities of life that was asked of them a few years ago they are compelled to demand higher wages and the product of their toil and skill, therefore, takes on an enhanced price. How great the advance in the market value of the principal daily necessities has become appears in the following comparative table, prepared by the Osaka Asahi, which takes 100—the average price in January 1887—as a basis and proceeds as below:

	December, 1887.	January, 1888.
1892	120	118
1893	127	128
1894	140	137
1895	148	150
1896	169	163
1897	194	193
1898	179	184
1899	215	214

## CHINA-TOWN REDUCTIONS.

Shacks are going up in various sections of the city in absolute or partial neglect of the regulations of the Board of Health. Twenty-six building permits were issued in February, but few of which carried a special sanitary clause. Of these permits fifteen went to Orientals and some of the remainder to white men who may build shacks for Asiatic tenants. Many of the structures under way are close to the ground and are in other respects calculated to renew the conditions which brought about successive plagues.

During March, up to yesterday, forty-four permits were issued, twenty-two to Chinese and Japanese. Each permit carries with it an obligation to comply with the rules of the Board. This is good so far as it goes, but if it goes no further it will be good for nothing. The point is not to put "clauses in a lease" or other documents, as certain big property-owners are wont to do, and let the matter go at that; but to enforce the laws—to see that the "clauses" are complied with. This duty now devolves upon the overworked Board of Health and therefore does not promise all that might be wished for. The trouble too often with the Board of Health has been that it would give sound orders and then fail to execute them. That is why, with plenty of laws to prevent the accumulation of filth, Chinatown was permitted to lapse into a state of fearful nastiness. In the case of the building permits we shall have a new outfit of sanitary shacks to deal with before long unless the Board follows up all building operations in Honolulu and does it with inspectors who cannot be misled or bribed. But it is not all clear sailing. Considering how much else the Board will have on hand during the existence of the plague, the building inspection program seems fraught with difficulties.

The Advertiser proposes to help the Board out by keeping its own eyes open and reporting every instance of insanitary building it may discover. To this end it asks information or clues from any quarter, which it will treat confidentially so far as the informant's name is concerned. All it desires is to aid the Board in maintaining the proper sanitary standards here. If the entire press of the city would join in this undertaking we do not doubt that the community would reap prompt and very general benefit.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks: "When the Filipinos tortured three American prisoners to death on the public plaza of a town they simply added to the numerous proofs of their total unfitness to be trusted with the affairs of a civilized government." True as Gospel! But let us hope while the argument is proceeding that no more "niggers" will be burned in Texas and no more Governors assassinated in Kentucky.

General Wood in his report on a form of civil government for Cuba, recommends a graded suffrage law, with income or property qualifications and an educational test. We wonder how the statesmen at Washington who argue that anything will fit anywhere because it is American, will regard this new departure. Judging from the attitude of the Senate Committee on Territories towards the proposed voting safeguards here, General Wood has put himself in the way of a legislative snub.

A well-known citizen whose views are reported elsewhere does not think much of the paid inspectorate as a means of ferreting out cases of plague. He says the Asiatics and others who cultivate the bubonic germs will find it easy, after a few days, to fool an inspector who has an immense district to handle and will be able to conceal their cases of sickness from him. As a substitute measure he proposes an increase of the reward for the discovery of plague victims. We are not sure but the inspectorate and the bigger reward ought to go together, but time will tell. The way to determine what is best is to give the new inspectors a chance. If they do well, nothing more need be said; if not, the fact will be apparent in a short time and the remedy clear.

A London dispatch says: "It is reported that Salisbury is of the opinion that the relief of Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking, the wiping out of Cronje's army and the occupation of Bloemfontein would constitute sufficient vindication of the supremacy of British arms and might well be followed by peace negotiations and concessions of generous terms to the vanquished Boers. There is good reason for stating that a committee of the Cabinet is already engaged in the consideration of terms of peace, and as soon as the report is presented to the Cabinet and approved experts will proceed to put the terms into diplomatic shape." While this report may be premature it is quite in line with the humane and generous impulses of Lord Salisbury and of Her Majesty the Queen.

## THE WAR AND ITS ECHOES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

—This ought to make a fellow value his home when he returns. I am sure I shall.

## Made Way for the Bear.

Private Melberry, writing from Modder river, says: "I saw several of my comrades shot down by my side. At last the order came to retire to the left and take the river by storm. It was in this attack that I got shot through the leg. Our men rushed across the river and drove the Boers out of the trenches at the point of the bayonet. I was picked up by the stretcher-bearers. They carried me about 200 yards, when one of them was shot through both legs. I got off, and told them to carry him, as I could manage. In the end I was taken to the hospital, where my leg was dressed."

## Captured Boer Cattle.

Private Charles Clement, of the First Welsh Regiment, with General French's force, writes: "I don't know what minute we shall have to go on the field of battle. I am on duty every night and sleeping by day. You cannot sleep very well when you hear the guns going; the noise they make is enough to frighten anything. I have done good things on our side. There were fourteen of us on duty on the road to Coleburg at 1 o'clock at night. We heard someone on the road, and we crept on and on until we got within fourteen yards of them, and we made a charge and captured four of the Dutchmen and fifteen head of cattle and two carts of hay."

## A Woman's View of It.

An amusing letter which recently appeared in a Dublin newspaper has let a little sunshine into the general gloom of the average personal news relating to the war. It is as follows: "My Dear Kate: I was so delighted to get your letter. Yes, the war is too horrid for words! And all the nice men gone out, too! I hope you have not had many friends killed yet. "Edwin's great friend, Baden-Powell, has worked wonders at Pretoria, and richly deserves a V. C. It is simply professional jealousy wanting to relieve him! I see the Boers have cut up all his communications. Just like the spiteful brutes, as they know how we long to hear from him.

"We are all military mad in London. What a fortune the lucky proprietor of the War Cry must be making! We are so delighted they have made Lord Roberts war minister. We know him by sight quite well. You know the man call him 'Bobs.' He is quite a small man; but oh, so darling! Every one is doing something to help the poor soldiers. Mrs. Blank and myself have already made a lot of sunbonnets for the poor Spanish mules, who are unaccustomed to the climate, and suffer horribly. How picturesque they must look stamped about the Felt! Edwin is furious with the Boers, and threatens to go out himself if they make any more reverses. With best love, affectionately, SOPHIE."

## Boers Stripped the Dead.

Writing to his aunt in Pollokshaws, describing the battle of Magersfontein, a private of the First Highland Light Infantry says: "They will never print the truth about this battle, for it will never be known. One of our captains, who was killed, was not found till the next day. The Boers took every stitch off him, and he was lying naked when we got him, shot through the head. Three 'Shaws' fellows got wounded and died—Guy Cadden, of my regiment; McDaniel, of the Seaforth's, and McEwan, of the Argylls. The remainder of the 'Shaws' fellows are here and doing well. I was under more fire here in the first ten minutes than I was in altogether on the Indian frontier."

## An Adventurous Scout.

A Royal Marine of Her Majesty's ship Powerful, in the naval brigade at Modder river, writes to his mother at Rochdale as follows: "Our scouts report that the Boers have got their wives with them, and that they hold prayer meetings every night. We saw a piece of this work the other day by one of the Colonial scouts, which was the most disgusting thing I've seen yet. This scout rode right along parallel to the Boer trenches, at about 800 yards at the gallop, just to draw the Boer fire and find their position. He swam the river on his horse and rode right into an ambush of them, but on drawing his sword they 'alped' for their lives. So he kept on for three hours, the Boers sniping at him all the time. You could see dust flying all around his horse, but he lay along his horse's back and never got a scratch."

## What a Battle is Like.

Any man who has been in a modern fight, where men are being knocked over all around, and says he likes it, is, so writes a war correspondent in the Daily News, a liar. In former days it must have been different. The enemy could be seen, the smoke could be seen and the rifle had to be reloaded after every shot. At 1,000 yards you are in comparative safety. The infantry, after receiving one volley, could charge, knowing that until the enemy had loaded again each man was practically safe. Nowadays that is all changed. Nothing is seen, no man, no smoke. The only thing seen is the dust thrown up by the bullets, like a rainstorm on the surface of the lake, the artillery throwing shells and the shells bursting. In contrast to this is the noise, which is infernal, with occasional hails of bullets as if a million kettle drums were being played—a constant tra-ra-ra-ra, with the boom, boom of the big guns and the harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxims, Hotchkiss, Maxim-Nordenfledts and machine guns in general. The discord is appalling, as every gun has a different sound, and each shell going through the air hums or whistles according to its breed. After a time you can tell what is coming, or if it is one of your own, what is going.

The most terrifying of the enemy's guns is a sort of Hotchkiss, which fires about five rounds at a time and throws a one-pound shell, which bursts. You are safe nowhere, as a bullet fired at an object at 800 yards which misses,

## "Actions of the Just

Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down—"My husband was run down in health and all tired out. These excellent medicines, Hood's Pills and Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Morrey, Towanda, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
New Disinfectant

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine which is both a purifier and a disinfectant.

Hits and kills at 2,000 or 5,000. It practically means that a bullet is never spent until it hits someone and remains there. When a bullet strikes you hear nothing. It goes right through a man and probably travels on another 2,000 yards. You hear a grunt or a curse and the man collapses and doubles up. Sometimes if hit in the arm or leg he spins round and falls and probably gets up again, as if it is only the shock which knocks him down, and he hardly feels it. The worst thing is a bullet wound in the stomach below the navel, which is mortal. The pain is excruciating, and they howl like a shot hare; it sounds like a child screaming and is horrible.

## ANNUAL RAINFALL.

The Reports from the Group Returned to the Weather Bureau.

The following is the annual total of rainfall throughout the group for 1899, as regularly received in the reports to the Weather Bureau. These figures are carefully gone over by Prof. Lyons, the Government meteorologist, and can be relied upon as correct:

	Inches.	Normal.
Hilo Town	140.00	140.00
Waialeale	134.76	138.00
Pepeekeo	118.86	134.80
Hakaluu	115.68	115.00
Honohina	123.98	120.00
Laupahoehoe	148.10	130.00
Ookala	105.00	122.00

## HAWAII.

Kukui	66.00	75.00
Panilo	74.39	75.00
Paauhau (Moore)	46.76	65.00
Paauhau (Greig)	66.56	84.00
Honokaa (Muir)	45.46	76.00
Honokaa (Richard)	83.70	76.00
Kukuihale	52.90	64.00

## KOHALA.

Awini Ranch	71.67	—
Niuli	42.67	51.00
Kohala Parsonage	44.49	55.00
Kohala Mission	40.00	55.00
Kohala Sugar Co.	40.73	55.00
Waimea	39.92	38.40

## KONA.

Kailua	56.65	53.50
Kealahou	56.09	61.00

## KAU.

Naalehu, 650 ft. elev.	39.06	46.40
Naalehu, 1350 ft. elev.	41.01	—
Naalehu, 1725 ft. elev.	73.11	—
Honau	26.46	—
Hilea	23.89	34.00
Pahala	28.15	42.70
Maunaloa	44.77	—
Volcano House	58.34	(100)

## PUNA.

Kapoho	74.33	80.00
Pohokai	89.68	81.70

## MAUI.

Olowalu	3.53	11.00
Kanpo (Mokulua Coffee Co.)	68.57	—
Kipahulu	44.92	—
Halea	49.37	—
Halea Plantation	62.02	(70.00)
Kula (Van Tempsey)	18.92	36.00
Kula (Nishwitz)	8.67	—
Puomalei	43.51	(55.00)
Pala	21.49	(25.00)
Haleakala Ranch	33.40	34.80

## OAHU.

Weather Bureau (Panahou)	24.01	38.40
Kalaokahua	18.42	30.30
Kawaia	17.76	31.40
Makiki Reservoir	19.48	—
Kapiolani Park	14.87	27.10
School St. (Bishop)	28.49	40.60
Insane Asylum	25.61	41.20
Nuuanu (Hall)	31.89	40.00
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	49.87	63.40
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	67.73	81.80
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	113.47	132.50

## KAUAI.

Maunawili	76.74	—
Maunawili	47.13	62.50
Kaneohe	45.82	(41.10)
Waimanalo	38.52	38.90
Waimanalo	70.72	75.20
Kahuku	27.33	32.70
Ewa Plantation	13.77	22.70
Waipahu	14.84	—

Lihue (Grove Farm)	35.22	42.30
Lihue (Molokai)	35.38	48.80
Kilauea	52.08	76.60
Hanalei	70.85	93.00

The normals are as near as can be determined from the time during which observations have been taken. Figures in brackets indicate that one or more months have been interpolated. Where two or more months have been lacking the totals have generally been omitted. For elevations see monthly reports.

C. J. LYONS,  
Government Meteorologist.

Housewives who find their dealer's milk lukewarm and aqueous will rejoice at the fate of Sylvano Nobriga who yesterday was convicted of adulterating milk and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. Nobriga had been haled to court before for the same offense but got off on a technicality. Food Inspector Shorey marked the watery trail of his wagon lately and had him arrested. On Shorey's testimony he was convicted.

## IS AGAINST IT

Appointment of Paid Inspectors.

A Citizen Who Does Not Favor the Change States His Views.

"The Board of Health is making a big mistake and a big hole in the pocket of its new-sung idea of appointing some thirty paid sanitary inspectors, and a man yesterday who has been and is now one of the foremost in the fight against the plague, 'I would like my assertions to see print in hopes that they may have a deterrent effect, but as I am in everyday communion with the members of the Board of Health, I think it best to keep my name out of the paper.

"The scheme, as I understand it, is to supplant the present system of having a volunteer inspector for every apapa in the city or say some forty inspectors and 267 sub-inspectors—by one grand mogul and thirty inspectors, all to be paid out of the public purse, and expected to cover the entire city thoroughly every day. I don't hesitate to say that this is a foolish and expensive move that will be futile in its accomplishments and prove a mere excuse for paying out Government funds. In the first place, thirty men cannot cover this city satisfactorily. I understand these paid inspectors are to ride bicycles, and I notice that already the head inspector, who, by the way, is to have the appointment of all the others, is traveling about in a carriage. Each one is to have a certain district, which he is supposed to visit thoroughly every day. Now the real virtue of the volunteer inspectors has been that everyone in the city was seen once every day about the same time and especially the dangerous classes, Chinese and Japanese, were watched narrowly.

"With thirty men, each will have to do at least ten times as much work as each of the present force of 307. This is a simple arithmetical conclusion. It will take tall hustling on an inspector's part, be he awake or have the wings of Mercury, to see everyone in his district daily. He will have to begin at one end of his line and work, and quickly to the other end, to achieve anything. People who know the wily Orientals can easily see how those so disposed could make null the work of the paid inspectors. They would soon learn his time and a sick man who feared the white doctor would make his toilet to fit his coming.

"The paid inspector will have time for only a cursory glance at each individual in his district and he must be a shrewd diagnostician to penetrate the bland faces of Celestials who seek to hide their condition, no matter what it is. It is put forward also that these paid inspectors will go into every room in every house and thus necessarily see anyone who might be so ill as to be in bed. This don't fit at all with the nature of the Oriental. It would be only a trifling task for a sick man's friends to bundle him from one room to another when the 'foreign devil' came. I have had a good deal of experience in the inspecting line and I am certain the paid inspectors will not be a success, if the detection of disease is the end to be arrived at.

"On the other hand the paid inspector system is going to saddle another burden of debt on the already over-weighted public. Each of the thirty inspectors is to receive \$3 a day, and the 'high muck-a-muck' \$5 a day. Figure this up and you have a total of \$95 a day, without expenses, or nearly \$3,000 a month. This is hardly fair to those who pay the taxes. My opinions have been formed by constant observation and by exchanging confidences with others who are up in the inspect on business. What the Board of Health should do is to offer a big reward for every case of plague brought to its notice and do away with inspection altogether after the necessity for the present volunteer system is over. Those who are now serving will continue to do so as long as the reward is needed and the expense of \$3,000 a month which the Board is about to incur would be saved. Again, it will be difficult to get men at \$3 a day, who are out of employment, and who will faithfully execute their trusts. Let the Board increase their reward of \$100 for the detection of a case of plague to \$250 or \$500. It would be cheaper at any figure than the paid inspectors, for it would stimulate everyone to earn the reward and nothing would be paid out unless disease was actually discovered."

## KICKED WHILE DOWN.

Difficulty Between Employees of the Waimanalo Plantation.

On Tuesday morning a fracas, which might be termed an affair of honor, occurred at Waimanalo Plantation, in which Mr. De Bretteville received severe injuries. The trouble arose over the delivery of mail by the bookkeeper, Mr. Irving. Mr. De Bretteville resented rudeness to his wife and daughter on the part of Mr. Irving and the two men came to blows in the plantation office. The bookkeeper was knocked down and in stepping back De Bretteville made a misstep on the porch and fell backward to the ground, fracturing both bones of the left leg above the ankle. It is stated that while lying prostrate the bookkeeper attacked the fallen man and kicked him severely in the side, thus adding to De Bretteville's injuries.

Inquiry has been made of the local police authorities for information of the whereabouts of Algernon Shaw who disappeared in Honolulu on August 5 last. His mother writes from the United States. Shaw was an artist employed on Austin's Hawaiian Weekly when he turned up missing last summer. It was supposed then that he had shipped on some of the many vessels leaving port.

The road supervisor is repairing the School street bridge between Nuuanu and Fort streets.







# TOLD BY FIGURES

## Statistics of Hawaii's Commerce.

### ANNUAL CUSTOMS REPORT

#### A Strong Showing of the Islands' Business Prosperity and Steady Onward March.

Hawaii's well-wishers will find material for the most optimistic trade visions in the report of the Collector General of Customs, just issued from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. It is a compact volume of 130 pages whose statistical tables give at a glance an index to the business of the Islands. Collector Stackable comments on its contents as follows:

"The commerce of the year has been marked by three special notable characteristics: First, a continuation of the phenomenal imports of last year; second, a moderate increase in exports; and, third, the combined imports and exports form the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history of this country."

His modest estimate of the year's mercantile progress is more than substantiated by the array of figures.

For 1899 the total imports were \$19,659,605.79 as compared with \$11,650,890.81 with the year before. The exportations were \$22,628,741.82 for 1899, a credit for Honolulu on the balance sheet of trade of \$3,569,136.03. In 1898 the exports were \$17,346,744.79, a credit balance for that year of \$5,695,853.98. The total foreign commerce for 1899 was \$41,688,347.61 and for 1898, \$28,997,635.69, an increase of \$12,690,712.01 for the past year.

#### Prosperity's Measure.

A fair measure of the commerce of island ports is the customs revenue, which for the years 1898 and 1899 is as follows:

Ports—	1898	1899
Honolulu	\$873,267.68	\$1,248,487.98
Hilo	14,882.91	32,751.39
Kahului	7,093.59	11,776.58
Mahukona	1,617.52	2,455.00
Kailua	100.00	96.50
Waimea (Kauai)	14.00	61.50
Palaau		
Total	\$896,975.70	\$1,295,628.95

This is an increase of \$398,653.25 for the last twelve months. As usual, December shows the largest revenue of the months, being \$169,275 for 1899 as against \$130,436 for 1898, while the receipts in February in 1899 of \$86,764 were the lowest of the year, against \$62,484, the lowest for 1898.

The imports and exports by customs ports were as follows:

Imports—	1898	1899
Honolulu	\$10,623,665.42	\$16,709,534.23
Hilo	787,103.05	1,139,052.58
Kahului	647,846.56	990,816.34
Mahukona	182,178.90	192,172.72
Kailua	10,096.88	14,136.28
Palaau		13,893.54
Total	\$11,650,890.81	\$19,659,605.79

Exports—	1898	1899
Honolulu	\$11,611,510.06	\$15,369,654.44
Hilo	3,463,652.14	3,627,634.45
Kahului	1,843,651.95	2,754,967.05
Mahukona	427,627.64	876,475.88
Kailua		
Palaau		
Total	\$17,346,744.79	\$22,628,741.82

The exports and imports by countries were:

Countries—	1898	1899
U. S.	\$8,695,591.63	\$15,029,839.17
Gr. Brit.	1,287,726.67	1,774,655.52
Germany	323,043.65	384,102.88
China	328,851.87	374,522.00
Japan	354,224.98	673,410.50
Aus. & N.Z.	198,384.61	257,388.04
Canada	283,383.40	113,480.63
Pac. Isles	7,292.12	1,035.48
Chile		222,749.89
France	48,655.55	64,130.26
All others	99,636.33	163,300.51
Total	\$11,650,890.81	\$19,659,605.79

Countries—	1898	1899
U. S.	\$17,256,084.49	\$22,517,758.82
Gr. Brit.		
Germany		
China		
Japan	44,823.25	54,052.00
Aus. & N.Z.	1,873.77	39,863.38
Canada	23,963.28	17,067.62
Pac. Isles		
Chile		
France		
All others		
Total	\$17,346,744.79	\$22,628,741.82

It will be seen that the United States received all the exports from the Islands except a trifle of \$111,000 sent to Japan and China, Australia and Canada. In imports Great Britain is the principal competitor with Uncle Sam, but the latter sent nearly nine times as much in 1899 as did England. Chile's mite of \$22,749.89 in imports in 1899, was due to that country's sending that value in fertilizers, an innovation of that year.

#### Classified Exports.

In classified exports the report gives the following figures:

Articles—	1898	1899
Sugar	\$16,614,622.53	\$21,898,190.97
Rice	149,275.14	42,562.00

Coffee—	1898	1899
Honolulu	115,244.80	122,341.48
Hilo	10,580.91	14,268.82
Kahului	14,485.00	14,229.61
Mahukona		
Kailua		
Waimea (Kauai)		
Palaau		
Total	\$139,310.71	\$150,839.91

Rice as an export dropped from \$119,275 in 1898 to \$42,562 in 1899, which means neither a shortage in the crop of last year nor a loss to rice-growers in the Islands, but that merely the larger Asiatic population in Hawaii took up that much with their chopsticks instead of its going abroad, a statement accentuated by the fact that figures of over 27,000 Oriental immigrants in 1899. Sugar exports gained over \$5,000,000 in 1899, coffee \$17,000, and bananas as much. Hides and tallow fell \$25,000.

The Islands' tale of prosperity is told more plainly in some of the figures of the classified imports list than by any words. In 1898 machinery worth \$859,129 was brought in and in 1899, \$2,089,278, a good deal over twice as much as the previous year. Imports of groceries and provisions, \$1,050,203 for 1898, were nearly a half-million more in 1899. Iron and steel imports almost doubled in the twelve months. The following are the figures in detail:

Articles—	1898	1899
Animals	\$125,299.24	\$34,170.39
Buildings		
Material	318,225.15	547,177.51
Clothing		
Books and		
Hats	475,113.16	639,828.09
Coal and		
Coke	608,718.32	343,286.96
Crockery &		
Glassware	69,598.01	109,528.64
Carriages		
& Wagns	144,428.42	220,314.88
Drugs and		
Surgical	89,745.73	118,696.72
Instants	872,301.05	925,712.05
Dry Goods	308,415.21	357,361.05
Fillings		
Grain and		
Feed	441,939.69	588,869.12
Groceries		
& Prvns.	1,050,203.73	1,547,953.46
Hardware		
Iron and		
Steel	593,704.41	1,229,764.58
Household		
Furniture	156,341.25	235,518.90
Jewelry		
Clocks		
Etc.	24,925.80	60,424.72
Leather	358,529.37	630,808.34
Leather	38,792.49	60,604.87
Machinery	859,129.73	2,089,278.54
Naval		
Stores	74,261.31	140,625.44
Paints, etc.	179,936.50	294,824.31
Oil, Etc.		
Material	181,672.37	282,326.42
Shooks		
& Bags	293,198.55	405,933.20
Stationery		
& Books	114,028.71	164,984.60
Tobacco		
& Cigars	263,476.24	335,361.19
Wine &		
Spirits	317,498.08	435,830.80
Sundry		
Misc.	2,401,241.57	3,481,310.23
Specie	1,282,075.72	2,890,028.83
Total	\$11,650,890.81	\$19,659,605.79

#### In American Ships.

American ships did the great bulk of the carrying trade. All other bottoms brought and took away cargoes valued at \$12,000,000 while Yankee vessels handled near \$30,000,000 worth. Imports and exports by British ships were almost \$4,000,000 in 1899 as against \$3,000,000 in 1898, the gain being in imports, as the exports in British bottoms decreased nearly \$400,000 in 1899. The student of commerce will draw the conclusion that the long-looked-for revival in American shipping heralded as a fact last year is showing here. The exact figures for the value of the carrying trade, distributed by the flag of carry vessels are:

Vessels—	1898	1899
American	\$13,139,696.29	\$17,949,720.74
British	2,466,116.08	3,570,296.94
Imports	633,597.46	267,238.01
Exports	1,548,352.22	2,042,768.39
German	3,014,356.84	3,673,579.74
Imports	535,975.59	450,685.70
Exports	443,807.26	591,198.96
All others	72,420.55	1,170,392.22
Imports	115,287.00	147,034.37
Exports		
Total	\$28,997,635.69	\$41,688,347.61

The following table shows the immigration and passenger movements by nationality for the past two years:

Nationality—	1898	1899
Chinese	3,100	975
Japanese	9,434	26,103
All Others	4,095	5,847
Total	17,229	32,725
Nationality—	1898	1899
Chinese	1,784	1,514
Japanese	2,193	2,780
All Others	3,336	4,769
Total	7,313	9,063

The foregoing is a general summary of the report as given in its first pages. Minute statistical tables in the rest of the volume give the same and allied matters in detail.

#### Customs Receipts in Detail.

Of the gross customs revenue for 1899 of \$1,295,628, Honolulu paid all but about \$50,000, and of this latter sum Hilo paid \$33,000. Import duties on goods were over \$616,000, of which \$28,000 was for goods bonded. Spirits paid \$355,000, of which \$296,309 worth was bonded. Blanks and stamps contributed \$28,778 to the Treasury, wharfage \$64,869, pilotage \$42,099, hospital fund \$34,700, towage \$25,321, fees \$14,189, passports \$5,129, and coasting licenses \$3,647. The rise of Hawaiian trade, phenomenal since the white man first anchored his ships by its shores, is strikingly exemplified in a table prepared by the Collector General exhibiting the yearly import and export values and customs receipts of the Islands since 1843. That year less than \$2,000 went in duty, import value was \$25,558 and exports \$6,918. Showing merely decades, we have the following:

Year	Imports	Exports
1843	\$2,000	\$6,918
1853	125,400	1,408,352
1863	125,352	1,125,493
1873	198,665	1,407,611
1883	577,332	5,634,249
1893	545,754	4,368,177
1899	1,295,628	16,069,576

Strangers visiting Honolulu marvel at the busy wharves and crowded harbor. Last year 656 vessels, of a total tonnage of 786,842 tons, entered island harbors, while 643 of 777,440 tons cleared from them. In this list 112 United States Navy vessels and army transports are not included. In 1898 181 entered and 463 cleared, an increase of 201 and 192, respectively, for the past year. Of the vessels entering 188 were steam-powered and 468 sailing ships, and of those clearing 189 steam and 454 sail. With respect to nationality, 60 American steamships and 287 "wind-jammers" entered Hawaiian ports, and 61 steamships and 377 sailing vessels cleared. Great Britain sent 89 steamships and 25 "sailers," and 89 and 21, respectively, cleared. Hawaiian steamships to the number of two entered and cleared, while 45 "sailers" departed. Germany entered seven and cleared six sailing vessels, Japan entered and cleared 33 steamships, and of all other countries four steam and four sailing ships came to Hawaii. The list of Hawaiian registered vessels, the Islands fleet which will be turned over to Uncle Sam shortly, shows 27 steamers ranging from 15 to 2,298 tons, nine full-rigged ships, 11 barkes, 18 schooners and three sloops.

#### Passenger Statistics.

During the year 32,472 passengers were landed in Honolulu and 9,063 departed, 253 being refused landing. Immigrants came to the number of 28,080, of whom 975 were Chinese, 26,103 Japanese, 431 Americans and 661 Europeans and Colonials. In 1898 the total number of passengers landed was 17,229, an increase of 15,252 in 1899. Nearly 800 citizens of Hawaii returned from abroad last year, and 3,189 aliens arrived who did not intend to remain in Hawaii. This last number gives a good idea of the extent of the pleasure travel to the Islands.

#### Statistics of Liquors.

An interesting table is that of spirits drawn for consumption during the year. Hawaiians drank 37,336 pints of French champagne in a twelve-month, while 201,950 gallons of California wines were consumed. China furnished 3,768 gallons of her native wine, more than 2,000 gallons less than in 1898, and 5,778 gallons of European wine, other than champagne, helped to quench the thirst of our population. Japanese cravings took 149,002 gallons of sake, which was 94,000 more than in 1898. So much for wines. The spirits list is as follows: Alcohol, 4,162 gallons; brandy, 5,497 gallons; bitters and cordials, 813 gallons; gin, 30,711 gallons; rum, 296 gallons; shamschoo, 21,163 gallons, and whiskey, 22,015 gallons. Beer in bottles was drawn to the extent of 65,241 quarts and 25,367 pints, and in kegs and barrels 147,400 gallons. In 1898 the figures were 48,444 quarts, 17,187 pints and 122,392 gallons.

#### United States Imports.

A dissection of imports from the United States, our principal seller, is a lesson in our necessities and luxuries. Almost everything is on the list. The following shows the imports of live stock and its value: Bulls, 31, \$2,352; cows, 159, \$7,132; goats, 106, \$212; horses, 1,084, \$98,027; hogs and pigs, 5,537, \$43,505; mules, 1,747, \$180,279; sheep, 74, \$686; various, 9,292; chickens and fowls, 2,338, \$3,050; ducks, 12, \$10; geese, 23, \$29; turkeys, 18, \$57; various birds, 43, \$190. Honolulu's building boom cost high. Bricks and tiles valued at \$38,922 were brought in, almost 16,000 worth of cement was purchased abroad, lime came to \$50,696, doors to \$21,563, window sashes \$30,198, window glass \$5,119, and roofing iron \$11,264.

#### What Clothing Cost.

Clothing of all sorts imported into the Islands in 1899 was valued at over \$550,000, of which about \$205,000 was for boots and shoes. Dry goods and fancy goods, women's "fixings," etc. were imported to the value of nearly \$500,000. Refined sugar made a bill of \$89,540.

#### From Other Lands.

Germany sent a little of many things but principally building materials, clothing, crockery, drugs, woollens, rugs, hardware, machinery, railroad material and aerated waters. Canada took a weak hand in our imports, her total being \$113,480, and France, \$64,130. France sent about \$10,000 worth of clothing, and \$12,000 in liquors.

#### China's Queer Foods.

Chinese importations have an especial interest just now, when high authorities point to Asiatic foodstuffs as a probable source of plague infection. The following is a table of the Celestial foods imported, with their respective values: Beans, dry, \$3,099.79; bean stalk, \$5,682.60; bamboo shoots, \$1,596.89; dates, \$119.97; eggs, \$7,401.89; hams, \$22.70; lye, \$7.50; meat, on ice, \$187.52; macaroni and vermicelli, \$1,379.38; mushrooms, \$1,935.17; almonds, \$288.33; various nuts, \$2,490.59; olives, \$611.77; orange and citron, \$24.16; oysters, \$3,417.24; peas, dry, \$177.50; rice, \$20,259.85; sago, \$140.90; saucers, Chinese, \$2,406.94; sausages, \$11,957.47; sea weeds, \$208.57; sugar, \$1,184.47; starch, \$1,368.68; tapioca, \$51.16; vinegar, \$8.13; sundry groceries, \$41,479.24.

Japan also has a list of curious provisions: Bamboo shoots, \$151.75; beans, dry, \$21,959.49; bean curd, bean cakes, \$171.91; candles, \$94.53; eggs, \$106.91; jams and jellies, \$130.19; macaroni, \$10,888.54; miso, \$8,768.75; mushrooms, \$8,206.41; oysters, \$408.16; peas, dry, \$255.25; rice, \$73,259.78; sardines, \$8,300.49; sea weed, \$5,040.55; sauce, \$54,010.38; starch, \$49.44; sugar, \$1,012.50; vinegar, \$1,067.42; sundry groceries, \$72,318.16; pickles, \$240.17.

# MOANA HOTEL

## Facts and Figures of The Enterprise.

### Capital Stock Increased--Provisions For Many Guests--An Up-to-Date Hostelry.

The need of more hotel accommodation in Honolulu has frequently been remarked, particularly during the past two years, to such an extent that several plans have been proposed to meet an urgent want, and it was in response to this demand that the promoters of the Moana Hotel decided to proceed with an enterprise, which cannot in any sense be termed or considered an experiment or hazardous investment.

The census of the city, recently taken, shows a large increase in population, particularly among those classed "foreign," while on every hand may be seen ample evidence of the expansion and increase of development that is progressing throughout the country, on the strength of the probable early application of American laws and tariffs to the Islands.

Prominent visitors who have lately left our shores, predict for us a future of unprecedented prosperity; that this is their steadfast opinion is better evidence than in any other manner by the fact that large investments are often made by such men in island stocks and securities.

The prospects of the long-talked-of Nicaragua canal being put through at an early date, the several promised lines of new steamships, the coming cable, and assured expansion of travel and trade between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, are absolute guarantees of an immense increase in tourist traffic in the near future.

#### Location of Hotel.

The location, situated immediately on the seashore at Waikiki, is ideal and could not be improved upon, being at a point that faces the only place available for surf riding. This, with the unexcelled facilities that will be provided for sea bathing, cannot fail to render it especially attractive to local people as well as to tourists, and it is safe to assert that every visitor will spend a portion of his or her time at the "Moana."

These conditions, the promoters of the Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., believe, assure absolute certainty of financial success to the enterprise of erecting and operating a strictly modern and up-to-date beach hotel.

In view of this favorable outlook, and on the principle of not leaving an opening for the ultimate certainty of others leading the way, the Moana Hotel Co., Ltd., was incorporated August 21, 1899. Capital stock \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$250,000; shares to be issued in assessable stock at par value of \$100 each.

There has already been subscribed \$90 shares, or \$86,000.

#### Increase of Capital Stock.

Since incorporation it has been deemed both desirable and profitable to enlarge the plans, and to furnish with more thorough and modern equipment, and the directors have decided to increase the capital stock to \$150,000, the additional stock to be issued either in assessable shares of \$100 each, the assessments on which will be payable at the rate of 10 per cent per month, or to issue the increased stock in paid up preferred shares of \$100 each, bearing a definite rate of interest at 1 per cent per annum, such shares to be issued with the understanding that during the first year after date of issue the holder thereof shall have the privilege of taking at his option the common stock of the corporation in exchange for the preferred shares, to be redeemable after five years from date of issue.

#### What is Proposed.

It is proposed to build and operate a strictly first-class beach hotel at Waikiki on property which is under lease to the company for thirty-five years at a rental of \$200 per month. The plan includes every modern equipment and convenience, and with a view of economy in running expenses, it is intended to put in machinery for operating a complete electric light system, electric elevator, cold storage, ice-making plant and laundry, for the use of the hotel.

While it is very difficult to present any absolutely certain estimate of income in such an investment, the following figures are presented as being as close and conservative estimate as is possible.

#### The Total Cost.

The cost of buildings, machinery and equipment will be approximately as follows:

Buildings, contract	\$86,098.00
Machinery, including boilers, ice-making and cold storage plant, contract	10,800.00
Electric wiring and fixtures	5,197.71
Elevator	7,457.00
Laundry machinery	1,500.00
Land in fee simple	5,500.00
Call bell system or telephones, estimated	750.00
Power, house, servants' rooms, etc.	4,000.00
Furnishing	20,000.00
Moving houses, etc.	3,000.00
Sundries, fencing and other items not above included, say	5,000.00
Total	\$140,302.71



## COOPER HOME

### Brings News of Affairs At Kauai.

#### Attorney General Says Islanders are In Full Accord With Honolulu's Plague Plans.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Attorney General H. E. Cooper came back from Kauai yesterday morning and has much of interest to tell about his trip. He found the people of Kauai agreeing fully with the stringent actions of the Honolulu authorities and thoroughly willing to stand their share of the expense entailed. They are themselves sparing no effort to preserve a sanitary condition and daily inspections of all the plantation camps are being maintained.

"The Kauaians are keeping an askant eye on the health status," said the Attorney General last night. "They talk freely of the importance of barring all risk of infection and are determined to take no chances. No lack of money or men will interfere with the system of inspection they have put in force and the Kauaians reason that the other islands, and in particular Honolulu, should be as deeply interested as they are, on account of the vast sugar industry seated there which might be ruined by a general epidemic."

"At Hanalei where I first landed, I was Sheriff Coney's guest and with him I visited Koloa. The native policeman who, according to Dr. Vaughn, has been suffering with varioloid, is well on the road to recovery. He was never so sick as to take to his bed, is not pitted and I noticed only a slight discoloration of his face. He was the guard over the Japanese laborers who were sent from the Honolulu quarantine on January 31. I shall search into the case of these Japanese to see if they are not of the same lot as those sent to Hanalei, Maui, where a case of varioloid appeared. There is now a case of measles under quarantine on the island."

Attorney General Cooper said that he spent some time in inspecting the McBryde plantation and found it in an extremely flourishing condition.

"Everything is being done on the most approved lines," said he. "There are four complete sets of steam plows on a novel pattern. The water development promises well, especially the system of reservoirs with an aggregate capacity of nearly 300,000,000 gallons made to catch the flow of the Wahiawa stream. A tunnel 1,400 feet long will divert the entire stream, so as to fill the reservoirs, near the McBryde home-stead. There are 5,000 acres below the 400 foot level, all but 1,200 acres being free simple. Three thousand acres more can be had by leveling the land. Much of the low land is rocks, but it is being rapidly cleared under contract and shows a very fine, rich soil as it is broken by steam plowing immediately after clearing. The old McBryde plantation, belonging to about twenty tons of sugar a day of ten hours' run, or about double what it used to do."

The Attorney General also found Makaweli plantation in a gratifying condition. He said that he spent one night at Francis Gay's home. "The water in the main ditches of Makaweli is rather low," said Mr. Cooper, "but the cane seems to need no more. I looked over the hospital at Waimea. A surgery ward is a necessity, and several additional buildings should be erected. I found the McBryde plantation in excellent shape, and I also visited the public buildings at Lihue, Koloa, Makaweli and Waimea. From Lihue to Waimea the roads are very good."

"At Lihue, all the criminal cases were disposed of easily, the defendants pleading guilty or withdrawing their pleas. Some will have to go over until next term. Judge Hardy is on the bench and Sheriff Coney is prosecutor. "Makaweli had a great time on Saturday when the steamship Charles Nelson left that port for San Francisco. A foreign ship there is a decided novelty and from miles around the people came to see the Nelson pull out for the Coast. They made a picnic of it and old-timers grew reminiscent of similar sights."

#### NOT BIGAMY.

#### Chinese Woman Wins Her Case Before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the Chinese polygamy case which excited all Chinatown during its trial before Judge Wilcox in August last. A woman named Lee Shee came to Honolulu months ago from China, representing herself to be the wife of a Chinese resident by the name of Chang Sam. On her arrival here she refused to consort with Chang Sam and married another Chinese. She was arrested on a charge of bigamy. Ex-Attorney General W. O. Smith, Judge J. M. Davidson and Ex-Deputy Attorney General A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for the prosecution, and T. McCants Stewart appeared for the defendant. On the trial before Judge Wilcox, the secretary of the Chinese legation and several prominent Chinese merchants gave testimony as to the marriage customs of China and swore that a marriage could take place by proxy by using a rooster instead of the absent bridegroom. It was also shown that Chang Sam, the prosecuting witness, had sent money to China to the relatives of the defendant for the purchase of defendant, and that she had left her relatives and lived with Chang Sam's relatives for a long period before coming to Honolulu. Chang Sam paid her passage and she represented herself to the Custom house authorities as Chang Sam's wife.

On her arrival she went to the residence of Lo Kui, who was Chang Sam's agent in the transaction but refused to meet and live with Chang Sam, and shortly was married to another Chinese by Rev. Mr. Parker. The prosecution contended that the facts proved a valid

marriage in China, and that the woman's subsequent marriage here was a polygamous one. The evidence for the defendant was to the effect, that none of the requirements of the Chinese customs were complied with; that the defendant represented herself as the wife of Chang Sam, because she was sold to him so as to get admitted to the islands; that she came to be married, but on her arrival she heard Chang Sam had a wife living and wanted her for a concubine. Whereupon she decided to live with him and married another man.

#### SENATOR TILLMAN.

##### The Man Who Attacked the Hawaiian Bill.

Following is a picture and autobiography of the man who declared in the Senate the other day that "a man who dares to oppose the sugar barons of Hawaii is in jeopardy of his life."



Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman of South Carolina, lives at Trenton, in that State. He was born in Edgefield county, S. C., August 11, 1847; received an academic education under the instruction of George Golphin at Bethany in the same county; quit school in July, 1864, to join the Confederate army, but was stricken with a severe illness which caused the loss of his left eye, and kept him an invalid for two years; followed farming as a pursuit and took no active part in politics till he began the agitation of 1889 for industrial and technical education which culminated in the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Calhoun's old home, Fort Hill; the demand for educational reform broadened into a demand for other changes in state affairs, and he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for governor in 1890; after an exciting and heated canvass he received the nomination in the Democratic convention by a vote of 270 to 50 for his opponent, and was elected in November following; this was his first political office, and he was re-elected in 1892 by an overwhelming vote; his term of governor was signalized by the passage of the dispensary law for the control of the liquor traffic by the state, and by the establishment of another college, the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, at Rock Hill, an institution which bids fair to lead all similar schools in the south; entered the race for the senate against General Butler, and the two canvassed the state, county by county, with the result that Tillman was elected as a Democrat by the general assembly by a vote of 131 to 21 for Butler. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

#### A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove. Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute. This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl street, this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co's store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other. It is likely that the trial of the W. H. Marshall libel case will be postponed until the May term of court, at least. Word comes from New York that Dr. Henry Foster whose testimony is wanted is now in Florida and will not return to New York until April. E. A. Griffith of New York who was appointed commissioner to take Dr. Foster's testimony writes to that effect. The case was postponed last term to obtain Dr. Foster's evidence. It will be necessary to appoint a commissioner in Florida or await Dr. Foster's return to New York.

## A NOBLE WORK

### Hawaiian Relief Society Report.

#### Creditable Efforts in Aid of the Plague Sufferers—Receipts And Expenditures.

A brave showing is made in the annual report of the Hawaiian Relief Society, which a day ago elected officers for the ensuing twelvemonth, and rendered account of its accomplishments in the past year. While its ordinary work is the caring for indigent and infirm natives, the society, early in the plague epidemic, assumed extraordinary duties, and has been a material aid in looking after the sufferers in quarantine. Monday the members met and elected the same officers as in 1899 excepting the treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Bowler, who was succeeded by Miss Lucy Adams. Mrs. Bowler contemplates a visit to the Coast and feared her absence might retard the work of the society.

The officers chosen were as follows: President, Mrs. S. C. Allen; first vice president, Mrs. James Campbell; second vice president, Mrs. Robert Lewers; secretary, Mrs. George Beckley; treasurer, Miss Lucy Adams; board of directors, Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Mrs. J. Nawahi, Mrs. J. F. Bowler, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Miss Agnes McIntyre, Mrs. Irene Brown and Mrs. A. Fernandez.

It was announced that the society has been supporting for a year past forty families whose members were unable to make their own living. The cost of this had been \$2,322.20. Starting the year with a balance of \$1,600, collections had been made of \$2,317.66, inclusive of membership fees, donations and the proceeds of a loan; and concert. There was a balance now in the treasury of \$885.43. The membership now numbers eighty-one, having greatly gained during the last few months.

Besides this accounting the society's officers reported on a special fund, which had been raised for the work among the plague sufferers. Altogether \$8,180.75 was received for this purpose and of this \$7,266.47 was still on hand. The bulk of this sum was collected by Mark P. Robinson, who had volunteered to aid the society. His collections were as follows: Kapoloani Estate, \$500; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$500; Theo. H. Davies & Co., \$500; H. Hackfeld & Co., \$500; Oahu Railway & Land Co., \$500; James Campbell, \$500; S. M. Damon, \$250; M. P. Robinson, \$250; The B. F. Dillingham Co., \$250; T. May, \$250; Lewers & Cooke, \$250; F. A. Schaefer & Co., \$250; Castle & Cooke, \$250; Pacific Hardware Co., \$125; Bruce Cartwright, \$100; E. O. Hall & Son, \$100; M. W. McChesney & Sons, \$100; H. J. Nolte, \$100; Aubrey Robinson, \$100; Robert Lewers, \$100; Mrs. Robert Lewers, \$100; Mrs. John Ena, \$50; W. W. Dimond, \$50; Frank Huston, \$50; Dr. Robert W. Anderson, \$25; George W. Farr, \$5; Thomas Gay, \$5; T. O. Wells, \$10; cash, \$20; Wall, Nichols, \$5; Hawaiian News Co., \$5; M. M. McInerney, \$10; Kohala native church, \$10.05; cash, \$5; cash, \$5. Mrs. Beckley had handed in \$117.25, received from Hilo people, and Mrs. Nawahi \$150, from natives of the same town. Besides the society received \$2,083.45 from all other sources. The expense for the assistance extended to plague sufferers was \$22.28. From the Saturday night of the Chinatown fire until the following Thursday the society fed and provided with clothing and blankets fifty people at the relief camp number 1. Since then it has had visiting committees constantly in the field and has done a deal of good in caring for unfortunate who come from quarantine penniless and homeless. This work will be continued and any balance left of the society's plague fund will be devoted to its general charity. The officers voted the thanks of the society to the generous public which made possible its efforts.

#### JAPANESE RELIEF SOCIETY.

##### What Has Been Done by Its Lady Members to Relieve Suffering.

At the time of the first outbreak of plague, when it was known that the authorities had decided to burn the infected districts in Chinatown and to send the refugees into quarantine, a number of Japanese ladies got together and organized a Temporary Relief Society.

This society is most grateful to the many kind friends for the hearty assistance it has received. By their liberal donations it was able to provide clothing and other necessary articles to hundreds of destitute Japanese who were unfortunate in losing everything during the great fire of January 20th.

It may be of interest to the generous donors to know that the donations received amounted to \$896. Besides 1,110 garments for men, women and children, 538 pairs of underwear, needles, thread, scissors, combs, soap, etc., were distributed. Now that the people in the detention camps have been released, this society will disband, transferring the balance of its fund into the hands of the Japanese Benevolent Society, an organization which is doing general relief work.

#### AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Flament, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Tom McTigue of Macfarlane & Co. has gone into quarantine preparatory to a trip to the other islands.



## ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

A hot bath with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, to heal the skin, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes and irritations, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

MOTHERS to know that CUTICURA SOAP, is the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and baby soaps. Sold throughout the world. For Sale: Druggists, Chemists, Grocers, Soap Dealers, U.S.A. British depot: Messrs. J. & J. G. L. & Co., London. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty. Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

## Filters.

Did you see the report in the "Advertiser" of February 28th, regarding filtration of water for cities? It shows that there is much sickness in places where unfiltered water is used. Honolulu has no filter system and cannot have one for some time to come, but you can save your life by at once getting a

## Success Filter

From us. This is the simplest and best filter ever brought to this market. To be had in several sizes, at

## E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

### German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
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Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 6.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 7.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Thursday, March 8.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

MAKAWELL.  
 Arrived, Sunday, March 4, stmr. Kilauea, Freeman, from San Francisco, February 22.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 6.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 7.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 8.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Friday, March 9.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 10.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Sunday, March 11.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Monday, March 12.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, March 13.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 14.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 15.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Friday, March 16.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 17.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Sunday, March 18.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Monday, March 19.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, March 20.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 21.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 22.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Friday, March 23.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 24.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Sunday, March 25.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Monday, March 26.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, March 27.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 28.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Thursday, March 29.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Friday, March 30.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 31.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Sunday, April 1.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 2.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Tuesday, April 3.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, April 4.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Thursday, April 5.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Friday, April 6.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Saturday, April 7.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

Sunday, April 8.  
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.

## SEA AND SHORE

## Japanese Laborers on The Docks.

## The Lehua at Koolau--Survey of East African's Damage--A Rough Day--Notes.

A strong southwester made it impossible to get out to sea today. The harbor is a quagmire of mud and sand. The Lehua at Koolau is a sight to behold. The survey of the East African's damage is a rough one. The day is a rough one. The notes are rough.

## Japanese Laborers.

The Japanese are becoming a great factor on the water front and as time goes on it is apparent that they will become a more and more important factor in the shipping industry.

Said one of the dock foremen, "they are certainly good workers and cheap. They are ready for work at all times and do not lag over what they are doing. I find that they give satisfaction in every respect. The quarantine and transport service have worked havoc with the native dock laborers and, as the work must be done, we have been forced to fall back on the Japs, who were the only available workmen on hand. They are being taken aboard the steamers and there is no trouble in keeping them. They do not attempt to break quarantine as the native crews do and work cheaper, doing the work as well."

The transports which have been stopping here have done a great deal of work for which the native dock laborers and onshoremen are not doing. This was apparently the reason why they were not taken aboard the steamers. The Japs when set at a task went at it until the work is done. They need but little watching and are generally content with one dollar a day.

## The Lehua at Koolau.

Henry Macfarlane telephoned to the Wilder Co. yesterday that the Lehua was ashore on the other side of this island. About 10 o'clock Captain Dower telephoned to allay any anxiety that might have been occasioned by Mr. Macfarlane's message. He stated that he arrived off Waimanalo early yesterday morning. Instead of laying outside the Captain started into the channel and finding that the tide was very low he went ahead very slowly. The vessel, which was built expressly for service in shallow water, waited about three inches of clearing the reef. When she grounded she was under little way and went on easy. Instead of trying to get her off, as he might easily have done, the Captain waited for the tide to rise, not wishing to take chances of hurting the bottom of the steamer. A short time after grounding the water had risen enough to allow the Lehua to pass over the reef on which she was resting. She was loading when Captain Dower telephoned and will probably be back today.

## NOTES.

The Aspie has still about 300 tons of coal to discharge.

The Tiller Starbuck is alongside Irmgard wharf discharging.

The Norwegian bark Solvelg has cleared for the Sound in ballast.

The Edward May, at Makawell, is being loaded by the Ke Au Hou.

The Highlands has taken the Berwickshire's place at Pacific Mail wharf.

The steamer Kaula, from the Garden Isle with 7,400 bags of sugar, arrived yesterday.

The Berwickshire is about ready to sail. She goes to the Sound in ballast to load wheat.

The Kinau went from Makawell to Kilauea to finish discharging her general cargo. She will bring a load of sugar to this port on her return.

An offer to re-charter the Kinau has been refused by the Wilder Company. She will be used on the Hawaii run as soon as turned over to her owners.

A recent decision by a United States Circuit Court compels masters of vessels to provide a safe and warm room for the use of sailors in cold weather.

The ship Pictolus has finished discharging at the railroad wharf. Yesterday Captain Watts began shipping his crew. He will take about 1,000 tons of sugar before leaving.

The schooner Endeavor, from Port Townsend, which arrived yesterday morning, brought 215,000 shingles and 735,000 feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke. She was 23½ days on the trip.

## CHINESE RELIEF WORK.

## Rice for 1500 People--French Society--Additional Donations.

Previously an order being given, the French Society is now in receipt of a very large quantity of rice for the relief of the Chinese. The French Society is now in receipt of a very large quantity of rice for the relief of the Chinese. The French Society is now in receipt of a very large quantity of rice for the relief of the Chinese.

At the time when the French Society was in receipt of a very large quantity of rice for the relief of the Chinese. The French Society is now in receipt of a very large quantity of rice for the relief of the Chinese. The French Society is now in receipt of a very large quantity of rice for the relief of the Chinese.

The white merchants of the town have contributed very generously to the aid fund and Yim Quon, the treasurer of the society, wishes to acknowledge his thanks and those of his fellow-workers to all who have contributed. It is hoped that further assistance will be received from the other islands from the plantations. The following additional subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged by the treasurer: Henry May & Co., Ltd., \$250; Henry Waterhouse & Co., \$100; Jas. A. Hopper, \$100; M. Phillips & Co., \$100; Wilder & Co., Ltd., \$100; First American Bank of Hawaii, \$250; Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., \$125; Lewers & Cooke, \$150; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., \$50; Lewis & Co., \$50; Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., \$25; M. McNerny, \$20; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., \$150; Hyman Brothers, \$150; L. B. Kerr, \$50; Jas. F. Morgan, \$100; Fred. Twardan, \$50; W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., \$100; W. F. Allen, \$50; Mark P. Robinson, \$100; W. C. Achi, \$50; Union Feed Co., Ltd., \$150; M. W. McChesney & Sons, \$50. Total, \$2,275.

## The Mauna Loa has not been put out of commission, but will be used on the Kaula run.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SHARES IN THE JAMES I. DOWSETT ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, will sell at public auction 300 shares of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, of the par value of \$100 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said Estate. The sale will take place at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., on Saturday, the 10th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co., Ltd., No. 409 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I. GEORGE CARTER, Administrator Estate of Edward Dowsett, Deceased.

Honolulu, February 15th, 1900. 5470-2151-71

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Julius Hosing, formerly of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., on Queen Street, Honolulu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN ENA, Administrator, with the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Julius Hosing, Deceased.

Honolulu, March 3, 1900. 2150-101

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTOR of the will of A. A. Todd, formerly of Kona, Island of Hawaii, but who died in Apla, Samoa, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present same to me at Kilauea, in the Island of Kaula, or to Philip L. Weaver, Attorney-at-law, at the office of W. R. Castle, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me or to said P. L. Weaver.

J. A. RODANET, Executor of the Will of A. A. Todd, Deceased.

Dated, Feb. 5, 1900. 2149-51F

## HONOLULU IRON WORK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF shareholders of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President..... Mr. F. M. Swany

Vice President..... Mr. T. R. Walker

Treasurer..... Mr. T. C. Davies

Secretary..... Mr. W. H. Baird

Auditor..... Mr. T. R. Keworth

W. H. BAIRD, Secretary.

Honolulu, Feb. 28, 1900. 2155-41F

## NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., held yesterday, Mr. M. K. Nakulana was elected Vice President of the said corporation. In place of J. K. Kahookano, deceased, and Mr. Joseph K. Kahookano, deceased.

ENOCH JOHNSON, Secretary Hawaii Land Co., Ltd.

March 6, 1900. 2157-61

## BY AUTHORITY.

## NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of officers of corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the Annual Returns of Corporations, and also to the notice published from this Department under date of December 31st, 1900, requiring that exhibits be filed on or before January 31st, 1900, and all corporations who have not complied with said notification are requested to give the matter immediate attention, and file the Annual Statement required, at this office.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 23, 1900. 6477

## IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE PAHAU PLANTATION COMPANY.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come:

I, Alexander Young, Minister of the Interior, of the Republic of Hawaii, send greeting:

WHEREAS, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the Pahaau Plantation Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior a petition, together with a certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said corporation; which said certificate was signed by W. G. Irwin, President, and W. M. Giffard, Secretary, the presiding officer and secretary, respectively, of said meeting, which said petition and certificate were entered of record in the office of the Minister of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, Notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the "Kaua, Koolau" and the Semi-Weekly Hawaiian Gazette, published in the City of Honolulu; that is to say, on the 22d and 29th of December, 1899; the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th of January; the 2d, 9th and 16th of February, 1900, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and the 19th, 26th of December, 1899; the 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th of January; the 6th and 13th of February, 1900, in the Hawaiian Gazette, and affidavits of the publication thereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original petition and certificate on file; and

WHEREAS, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Pahaau Plantation Company have been paid and discharged.

NOW, therefore, know ye that in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing, I do hereby declare that the said corporation, the Pahaau Plantation Company, is hereby dissolved, and that the surrender of the articles of association, filed August 4th, 1899, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 26th day of February, A. D. 1900.

(Signed) ALEX. YOUNG, Minister of the Interior.

2157-11

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 26th day of January, 1900, the will of D. H. Hitchcock was admitted to probate in the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit and the undersigned were appointed as administrators and administratrix under said will. All creditors of the Estate of said D. H. Hitchcock are notified to present their claims, with proper vouchers if any exist, at the office of Hitchcock & Smith, in H. I. C., within six months from date hereof, or said claims will be thereafter barred.

D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK, C. H. W. HITCHCOCK, CORA E. TOWNSEND

January 30, 1900. 2151-41F

## NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, the undersigned assignee of Medeiros & Becker, have this day sold to P. H. Burnett all book accounts owing to said estate. All parties indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to either S. Decker or to P. H. Burnett, corner King and Bethel streets, who will receipt for same under full power.

L. RUBENSTEIN, Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900. 2153-61

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. R. Bush, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and account of John Bush, Administrator of the estate of J. R. Bush, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$46.15 and charges himself with \$45.20, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator. It is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in chambers, in the Courtroom at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, Feb. 21st, 1900.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

2153-31F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Kaumana Widemann, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of said Mary Kaumana Widemann, deceased, having on the 13th day of February, 1900, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Henry R. Macfarlane, Fred. W. Macfarlane and John M. Dowsett, having been filed by said John M. Dowsett, it is hereby ordered that Friday, the 16th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court, at the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and all parties interested.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 13, 1900.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

2151-31F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS--IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. K. Kahookano, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased, Intestate.

Petition having been filed by The Hawaii Land Co., Limited, creditor of said intestate, and praying that letters of administration issue upon said estate be issued to Enoch Johnson, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, February 28, A. D. 1900.

By the Court: P. D. KELLET, JR., Clerk.

2155-21F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS--IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Catharine Morgan, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Edward J. Morgan and James F. Morgan having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, April 23, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

March 1, 1900. 2155-41F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS--IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. I. Dowsett, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in chambers, in the Courtroom at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, H. I., March 1, 1900. 2155-41F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS--IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kamila Paulo Wilhelm, Deceased, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in chambers, in the Courtroom of the said Court, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, February 26th, 1900.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

2153-31F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS--IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Inga I. Bergersen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in chambers, in the Courtroom at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, Feb. 21st, 1900.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

2153-31F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS--IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Inga I. Bergersen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such administrator, it is ordered that MONDAY, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in chambers, in the Courtroom at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, Feb. 21st, 1900.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

2153-31F

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Kaumana Widemann, of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of said Mary Kaumana Widemann, deceased, having on the 13th day of February, 1900, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Henry R. Macfarlane, Fred. W. Macfarlane and John M. Dowsett, having been filed by said John M. Dowsett, it is hereby ordered that Friday, the 16th day of March, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Courtroom of said Court, at the Judiciary building, in said Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and all parties interested.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 13, 1900.